INTERESTING STUFF
CATALOG #210 SPRING-SUMMER 2025

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOG OF MODERN, HISTORIC AND UNUSUAL WORLD COINS & CURRENCY

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Many items are in limited quantities. Alternates are appreciated and help avoid refunds.

Unless otherwise indicated, coins are pictured at approximately actual size. Banknotes, packaged sets and other items are reduced-sized images.

ALL DIFFERENT WORLD PAPER MONEY LOTS

These sets are all different world banknotes. The larger lots include the notes from the smaller lots, as well as scarcer and higher value notes. All notes are Uncirculated.

Item LOTPM50 **50 Different world banknotes, Uncirculated $19.50**
Item LOTPM100 **100 Different world banknotes, Uncirculated $48.50**
Item PM-100CSET **100 world banknotes from 100 Different countries, Unc.....$145.00**

NEW ISSUES

AUSTRALIA 2024 KING CHARLES SIX COIN SET

REDUCED SIZE IMAGE

In 2024 Australia released their first full set of circulating coins bearing the portrait of King Charles III on the obverse. The reverses remained the same as the previous issues, The 2 Dollar coin portrays an Aboriginal Elder and the Southern Cross Constellation. The 1 Dollar depicts a mob of 5 kangaroos. The 12-sided 50 cents features a kangaroo and emu supporting the nation's arms. A duckbill platypus is on the 20 cents. The 10 cents features a lyrebird. A spiny anteater, also known as an echidna, is on the 5 cents. All six coins are Uncirculated.

Item AU-SET24 **AUSTRALIA 6 COIN SET 5 CENTS – 2 DOLLARS 2024, UNC. $19.75**

2024 CHINA SILVER PANDA

China continued their popular silver Panda series with this 2024 issue depicting a mother panda and her cub. The mother is the panda that was depicted as a cub on the 2019 issue! The obverse includes the date and the Temple of Heaven in Beijing. The Brilliant Uncirculated 40mm coins have a nominal face value of 10 Yuan, contain 30 grams of .999 fine silver and comes in a protective capsule. We also have a few of the 2023 issue available.

Item CN-PANDA24 **CHINA 2024 SILVER PANDA, BU.....$49.00**
Item CN-PANDA23 **CHINA 2023 SILVER PANDA, BU.....$47.00**

UNUSUAL PALAU GOLD COINS

The Pacific Island nation of Palau authorized a series of legal tender gold 1 Dollar coins in rather unusual shapes: a steam engine, football, basketball and a beer mug (probably need the beer to go with the sports themed coins). Each coin contains 1/2 gram of .9999 fine gold and is approximately 14mm in diameter. The obverse includes Palau's coat of arms and the denomination. The coins are undated. The coins were struck by the renowned German mint of B. H. Mayer in Proof. Only 15,000 of each were minted. Each coin comes in a protective capsule. The unique, fun designs make them excellent gifts for both collectors and non-collectors.

Item PW-STEAM **PALAU 1 DOLLAR STEAM ENGINE GOLD COIN, PROOF $95.00**
Item PW-FOOTBALL **PALAU 1 DOLLAR FOOTBALL GOLD COIN, PROOF.....$95.00**
Item PW-BASKET **PALAU 1 DOLLAR BASKETBALL GOLD COIN, PROOF $95.00**
Item PW-BEER **PALAU 1 DOLLAR BEER MUG GOLD COINS, PROOF $95.00**

BELGIUM HONORS NATIONAL LOTTERY ON 2025 2 EURO

Belgium commemorated their national lottery on this 2025 dated 2 Euro coin. The state-run lottery runs a variety of games including EuroMillions, Lotto, Pick 3, scratch cards, and Keno. A significant portion of the lottery's profits (the public's losses) go towards public welfare projects. The coin features the Belgium National Lottery emblem which depicts the Roman goddess Fortuna holding a cornucopia and four leaf clovers. Each coin is packaged in a coin-card that includes six unique lottery numbers.

Item BE-2E25-LOTTO **BELGIUM 2 EURO 2025 LOTTERY BU $19.50**

SAARLAND HONORED ON 2025 GERMAN 2 EURO

Germany continued their annual series honoring each of their states with this 2025 dated 2 Euro for Saarland. Saarland is located on the border of Germany, France and Luxembourg. It has long been contested between France and Germany. It gained importance in the 19th century due to its rich coal deposits and heavy industrialization. France tried to establish it as an independent entity after both World War I and World War II, and both times Saarland voted overwhelmingly to become part of Germany. The coin features a birds eye view of the Saarschleife, which is a big bend in the Saar river. It is a major tourist attraction. At the bottom is a "D" for Deutschland and the date. The mintmark is on the middle right side of the coin.

Item DE-2E25-SAAR **GERMANY 2 EURO 2025 SAARLAND mint our choice UNC. .$6.00**
Item DE-2E25x5-SAAR **All 5 mints of the above 2025 2 EURO SAARLAND UNC. ..$29.50**

ITALY 2025 2 EURO CELEBRATES JUBILEE YEAR

Italy commemorated the 2025 Jubilee Year or Holy Year with this circulating 2 Euro coin. The coin depicts the Holy Door in St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican. Around it are a series of fish, an early symbol of Christianity. The Holy door is normally sealed, and opened only during a Jubilee Year. The tradition dates to 1300 and focuses on the forgiveness of sins. It usually takes place only once every 25 years and includes pilgrimages to sacred sites.

Item IT-2E25-JUBILEE **ITALY 2 EURO 2025 JUBILEE YEAR UNC.....$7.00**

LITHUANIA 2025 DEFENSE 2 EURO

A map of Lithuania with numerous sharp spikes coming out of the borders is featured on this 2025 Lithuanian 2 Euro coin. The coin is for the Defense of Lithuania and sends a pointed message to its large, eastern neighbor. The mintmark of the Lithuanian mint appears below the date.

Item LT-2E25-DEF **LITHUANIA 2 EURO 2025 DEFENSE UNC.$6.00**

ICE HOCKEY ON 2025 SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2 EURO

An Ice Hockey player in motion is featured on this 2025 Slovakia 2 Euro. The Tatra mountains are in the background. The coin commemorates the 100th Anniversary of the first international sports tournament to be held in Slovakia. The 1925 Ice Hockey European Championship was supposed to be played in Prague, however an artificial ice rink planned for the event was not completed. A sudden thaw in January made the planned ice rink and the backup site unusable. The games were finally played on a small mountain lake in the Tatra Mountains in what is now Slovakia. Snow had to be cleared and benches dug into embankments. As a result, few people attended the matches, which were often interrupted to clear accumulating snow. Czechoslovakia won the championship. The design includes the MK mintmark of the Kremnica Mint and the KL initials of the designer Karol Licko.

Item SK-2E25-HOCKEY **SLOVAKIA 2 EURO 2025 ICE HOCKEY UNC. $6.00**

HISTORIC OLD COINS

EARLY ANCIENT SILVER COIN

This silver 1/8 Santamanas is one of the most affordable early ancient silver coins available. It was struck in the area of northern Pakistan and north-eastern Afghanistan from shortly before the area was invaded by Persian emperor Darius the Great in 518BC and continued to be struck until Alexander the Great conquered the region in 327BC. Some references attribute the coin to the region of Gandhara Janapada, while others attribute it to Taxila, which was the major city in that region. One side of the slightly concave coin has the six petaled Taxila "flower" design that was used on most coins of the region at that time. The other side is blank. The coin is approximately 12 to 14mm in diameter.

Item IN-GANDH **GANDHARA 1/8 SANTAMANS ca.600-327BC Fine-crude..... $35.00**

SILVER COINS OF THE HABBARID AMIRS OF SIND

Sind is located in what is now the south-eastern portion of Pakistan. The Habbarids were Arab traders that settled in Sindh in pre-Islamic times. Despite living in India for hundreds of years and marrying locals, they maintained their Arab identity, language and customs. In the mid 9th century AD they took control of Sind. Their coinage consisted of small (10 to 11mm) silver Dammas that feature Arabic inscriptions on both sides. Sind was conquered by the Ghaznavids about 1010AD.

Item SIND-AR **SIND SIND SILVER DHAMMA circa 870-1009AD F-VF $7.00**
Item SIND-ARx5 **5 of the above SIND SILVER DHAMMAS F-VF $22.50**

BRASS TANKA OF THE MAD SULTAN OF DELHI

Muhammad bin Tughluq, the Sultan of Delhi ruled much of India from 1325 to 1351AD. He was a scholar, calligrapher and an innovative monarch. Because he often did not consider the consequences of his innovations, he became known as "The Mad Sultan". Vast amounts of his treasury were spent trying to expand and consolidate his realm. This encouraged numerous revolts from those that did not want to be subjugated. He forcibly moved his entire capital and all its inhabitants from Delhi to the Deccan of central India. Unfortunately, there was insufficient water. After great suffering and loss of life he returned the capital to Delhi two years later. About 1330AD he tried to replace the silver Tanka with this brass Tanka. The brass Tanka has beautiful calligraphy on both sides, with inscriptions to encourage citizens to accept the debased currency. His unhappy citizens, required to accept this token coinage, soon started to counterfeit them and foreign traders would not accept them. In 1333 he was forced to return to the silver Tanka, redeeming both real and fake brass Tankas at a great cost to his treasury. It is reported that a "mountain" of these brass Tankas remained lying outside the sultanate's treasuries for over a century. The coins grade Fine to Very Fine and have a light green patina.

Item IN-AE-TANK **INDIA, MUHAMMAD 1325-51AD BRASS TANKA F-VF.....$12.00**
Item IN-AE-TANKx10 **10 of the above BRASS TANKAS F-VF $75.00**

UNUSUAL AKBAR THE GREAT SILVER COIN FROM BAGLANA

This silver Mahmudi was struck by the Raga of Baglana at his mint in Muhler, India. The unusual denomination was struck at the request of traders in the port of Surat. It is based on the Persian Mahmudi, which was widely used in Surat, rather than contemporary Mughal coins. The coin was struck in the name of Akbar the Great. Akbar ascended to the Mughal at the age of 14 in 1556AD. He greatly expanded his empire to include most of northern and central India. He was relatively tolerant of the practices of those he conquered, which brought him wide respect. The thick silver coin weighs about 5.5 grams,

IN-BAG **INDIA, BAGLANA, SILVER MAHMUDI, AKBAR (1556-1605) KM72 VF $24.00**

VIKING TRADE COIN

The Vikings struck few of their own coins. Many of the coins found in Scandanavian and Russian Viking settlements came from the Samanid Empire, which was located along the southern Caspian Sea. Vikings sailed down the Volga River to the Caspian Sea where they traded furs, slaves, honey and other commodities for Samanid silver coins. These Samanid silver dirhams date from about the 10th century, are approximately 27mm and have Arabic legends on both sides. The coins show minimal wear, but are not well struck so tend to have flat areas.

Item VIK-1D **SAMANID SILVER DIRHAM, VIKING TRADE COIN F.....$45.00**

RARE GENGHIS KHAN SIEGE COIN

Ghenghiz Khan assumed command of his Mongolian tribe at age 13. By military tactics and terror his armies soon conquered much of China, Persia, India and Russia. This bronze Jital was struck in Kuruzwan, a city in Central Asia, during June and July of 1221AD while the city was under siege by Ghenghiz Khan. The city fell to the Mongols after about two months, the remaining inhabitants were slaughtered and the city destroyed. As might be expected under such severe circumstances, the coins are crudely struck, with many being partially off-center or unevenly struck. This is one of the few identifiable "siege" coins of the Islamic world and is a scarce and interesting reminder of this violent period in history.

Item GENGHIS **GENGHIS KHAN-KURUZWAN JITAL, 1221AD VG-crude..... $39.50**

THE GIRAY KHANS OF CRIMEA

The Giray Khans ruled Crimea and adjacent regions from 1427 until 1783. The Giray's broke away from the Golden Horde and claimed the right to rule the region as decendents of Ghenghis Khan. Their economy was largely based on slave trading. In a process known as *harvesting the steppe*, raiding parties would go out, capture and enslave Russian, Ukranian and Polish Christian peasants. Most of the slaves would then be sold in the Ottoman Empire. The Khan was paid 10% to 20% of the value of each slave sold. In 1783 Russia annexed the khanate. This was in violation of a treaty signed in 1774 in which Russia guaranteed non-interference in the affairs of the khanate. These billon akces of the Giray Khans are crude and poorly struck.

Item GIRAY **GIRAY KHANS OF CRIMEA BILLON AKCE, 1427-1783, Crude.....$8.00**
Item GIRAYx5 **5 of the above GIRAY KHANS BILLON AKCE, 1427-1783, Crude..$29.50**

EINBECK - HOME OF BOCK BEER

Einbeck is a town in Lower Saxony Germany, gained fame in the fourteenth century for its distinctive dark beer. As a member of the Hanseatic League it sold its beer from Antwerp in the west to Riga in the east and from Stockholm in the north to Munich in the south. Brewers in Munich copied the style of the popular beer in the 17th century. They mispronounced "Einbeck" as "ein Bock" (a billy goat), and thus the beer became known as "bock". Einbeck struck its own coinage sporadically from 1498 to 1717. This undated Einbeck 1 Pfennig was struck from 1647 until 1717. The crude 15mm copper coin has the denomination on one side and the name of the town around an emblem on the other. It is one of the most affordable coins of this small town.

Item EINBECK **EINBECK 1 PFENNIG (1647-1717) KM40 F-VF.....$20.00**

THE DISASTROUS REIGN OF WANG MANG

Wang Mang arranged to have himself appointed regent for the young Han Emperor in 7AD. Two years later he murdered the boy, usurped the throne and founded the short-lived Xin Dynasty. He attempted major reforms of China's economy including the abolition of slavery, introduction of an income tax, redistribution of the land, institution of price controls, and confiscation of gold. He demonetized existing coins and instituted new ones based on an unbacked fiat coinage. Despite the execution and exile of thousands, the reforms were not accepted. The economy collapsed; there were widespread general strikes and massive starvation. In 23AD Wang was slain, his "reforms" were abolished and the Han dynasty restored. This Da Quan Wu Shi (Ta Ch'ien Wu Shih) coin was introduced in 7AD as part of his monetary reforms. Though only slightly heavier than the existing Wu Zhu (Wu Ch'u) that had been in use for 200 years, it was worth 50 Wu Zhu. As might be expected the merchants did not take too kindly to this new coin. In 14AD the Ta Chi'en Wu Shih coin was discontinued and its value reduced from 50 Cash to 1 Cash.

Item CN-DA-QUAN **CHINA 50 CASH COIN, 7-14AD Scj.120+, H9.2 VF $15.00**

RARE COIN FROM CHINA'S SHORT LIVED WESTERN WEI DYNASTY

The Western Wei Dynasty was one of many short-lived dynasties that controlled portions of China during a period of civil war and political chaos that followed the collapse of the Eastern Han Dynasty in 220AD. It lasted only from 535 to 557AD and controlled a portion of north-western China. The dynasty issued a distinctive style of Wu Zhu (Wu Chu) coin. For many years this coin was attributed to the subsequent Sui Dynasty (581-618AD) until a hoard of the coins was discovered in the tomb of Emperor Wen, the first emperor Western Wei. Dynasty, who died in 550AD.

Item CN-WEI **CHINA WESTERN WEI DYN. COIN 535-557AD H10.25, Scj.253 VF$8.00**
Item CN-WEIx5 **5 of the above WESTERN WEI WU CHU COINS, VF $29.50**

AN UNUSUAL OLD JAPANESE COIN

This large oblong bronze 100 Mon coin of Japan, known as the Tempo Tsuho, was struck from 1835 to 1870, a period of transition in Japan from the long ruling Shoguns to the modernization of the Meiji Restoration. Its unusual shape and large size has made it a perennial favorite with collectors.

Item JP-100M **JAPAN 100 MON C7 VF $16.00**
Item JP-100Mx5 **5 of the above JAPAN 100 MON OVAL COINS C7 VF $49.75**
Item JP-100Mx50 **STRING OF 50 of the above JAPAN 100 MON, C7 VF $395.00**

EARLY JAPANESE SILVER 50 SEN

In 1871 Japan officially introduced the Yen, The new, round, machine-struck coins created a unified national currency for Japan. The word Yen is derived from the Japanese word for round. Previously coins were round, rectangular, or oblong.. The Yen was subdivided into 100 Sen. This silver 50 Sen is dated Meiji Year 4, which is 1871AD. The obverse depicts the imperial dragon within a circle. The reverse features a sunburst. Above it is a chrysanthemum between two paulownia flowers. The 31mm coin is struck in .800 fine silver and contains .3215 troy ounces of silver.

Item JP-50S-71 **JAPAN 50 SEN Meiji 4 = 1871AD Y4a.1 VF $59.00**

THE WAR OVER TAXES ON BIRD POOP!

From 1879 to 1884 Bolivia, Chile and Peru engaged in the War of The Pacific. The war started over a disagreement about taxes on bird poop (guano). Guano was mined to obtain nitrate which was used in explosives and fertilizer. Chile won, Bolivia became a land-locked nation, and Peru almost collapsed. During the war Peru issued special copper-nickel coins, which they called provisional money, in place of their usual silver coins. This Uncirculated Peru 1879 provisional 5 Centavos has a sun face on one side and the denomination on the other. It is quite a bargain for an Uncirculated coin that is almost 150 years old.

Item PE-5C **PERU 5 CENTAVOS 1879 KM197 UNC. $8.00**

NAZI GERMANY CELEBRATES BIRTH OF MARTIN LUTHER

Germany celebrated the 450th Anniversary of Martin Luther with this circulating commemorative silver 2 Reichsmark. It was one of the first coins issued by Germany after Hitler came to power. One side depicts the bust of Luther. The other features the German Eagle. The coin has a lettered edge that translates as "*A mighty fortress is our God*", which is the title of Luther's most famous hymn. The 25mm coin is struck in .625 fine silver and contains .1608 troy ounces of silver.

Item DE-LUTHER2 **GERMANY 2 REICHSMARK 1933 LUTHER KM79 VF-XF . $55.00**

COINS OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

The Spanish Civil War was a bloody conflict that lasted from 1936 until 1939. The Nationalists were supported by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. The Republicans were supported by the Soviet Union. The war provided a testing ground for weaponry and tactics that would later be used in World War II. These coins, dated 1937 were struck by the Republic. Due to the siege of Madrid, the coins were apparently struck at an emergency mint in Castellon or Aspe. The iron 5 Centimos depicts a female allegory of the Republic on the obverse and the denomination within a wreath on the reverse. The obverse of the copper 50 Centimos utilizes the design of the 1933 1 Peseta which features a Hispania seated holding an olive branch. The denomination is on the reverse. The war ended with the defeat of the Republican faction.

Item ES-5C **SPAIN 5 CENTIMOS 1937 KM752 VF-rust spots $5.00**
Item ES-50C **SPAIN 50 CENTIMOS 1937 KM755 VF $5.00**

UNCIRCULATED QUARTER ANNA OF GEORGE V FROM BRITISH INDIA

This Brilliant Uncirculated bronze 1/4 Anna of India was struck when India was a British colony. At the time India had a population almost seven times larger and an area over 17 times larger than that of the United Kingdom. The 25mm coin depicts George V, who had the title King and Emperor of India. The reverse has denomination and date surrounded by a wreath. The coin is dated 1935, a year before the death of the king. It was struck at the Calcutta Mint. Though attractive, it had minimal buying power. One would buy you a half pound (226 grams) of onions. Two would get you a cup of hot tea.

Item IN-1/4A **INDIA 1/4 ANNA GEORGE V 1935 KM512 BU $8.00**

LAST COINS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA

In 1505 Portugal became the first European nation to establish colonies in India. With the coming of the British and Dutch in the 17th century, Portuguese power declined, until all that was left were three minor outposts on the west coast of India. In 1961, after years of preaching non-aggression, the Indian armed forces invaded these last remaining outposts and forcibly annexed them. We offer some of the last coins of Portuguese India. The 1959 1 and 3 Escudos were the last of those denominations produced for Portuguese India. They both have similar designs, with the arms of Portuguese India on one side and the arms of Portugal on the other. Both are copper-nickel. The coins show minimal or no circulation, but have slightly flattened rims. After their invasion, India attempted to roller flatten Portuguese Indian coins so they could not be redeemed. Someone was either not doing their job or was paid to look the other way, as these coins show only the very slightest flattening of the rims.

Item IN-PORT-1ES **PORTUGUESE INDIA 1 ESCUDO 1959 KM33 AU-UNC. $6.00**
Item IN-PORT-3ES **PORTUGUESE INDIA 3 ESCUDO 1959 KM34 AU-UNC. $8.00**

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINAL FARTHING

In 1956, after almost 1000 years of service, Great Britain discontinued making the Farthing. Worth only a quarter of a Penny, the coin fell victim to rising inflation. Mintage of the 1956 Farthing was less than 2 million, the lowest for any date in the 20th century. The front of the coin pictures Queen Elizabeth, the reverse shows a wren.

Item GB-1/4d **GREAT BRITAIN 1956 FARTHING KM895 UNC..... $7.00**

SCARCE MONACO TRI-METALLIC COIN

The Paris mint introduced the world's first circulating tri-metallic coins in 1992. Since then, few nations have ever issued circulating tri-metallics due to the difficulty and expense in minting them One of the first tri-metallic coins issued for circulation is the 1992 Monaco 20 Francs. The 27mm coin has an aluminum-bronze center plug, copper-nickel middle ring and an aluminum-bronze outer ring. The obverse depicts the prince's palace. The palace flag includes the coat of arms, indicating the prince is in the palace. The reverse features the monogram of Prince Ranier III. The coin has a mintage of only 100,000 pieces.

Item MC-20F **MONACO 20 FRANCS 1992 TRI-METALLIC KM165 UNC. $20.00**

AUSTRIAN COIN DEPICTS EURO CURRENCY

The bi-metallic 1999 Austrian 50 Schilling depicts the soon to be released Euro banknotes. It is one of the only coins issued for circulation that depicts currency. The coin was issued to commemorate the start of the transition to the Euro, even though Euro coins and notes did not enter circulation until 2002. The design features the new Euro banknotes fanned out from the "E" symbol of the Euro. The obverse features the coat of arms of Austria's nine federal provinces.

Item AT-50S-99 **AUSTRIA 50 SCHILLING 1999 EURO KM3057 UNC. $8.00**

300 YEARS OF ANNAM & VIETNAM COINS

GIA LONG UNITES VIETNAM AND FOUNDS LAST VIETNAMESE DYNASTY

Gia Long founded the Nguyen Dynasty, which nominally ruled Vietnam from 1802 until 1945. With the assistance of a French Roman Catholic Bishop who helped procure western arms, soldiers and introduced western military tactics, Gia Long defeated the Tay Son Dynasty and the Trinh lords, reuniting Vietnam after centuries of internecine feudal warfare. He was formally crowned emperor in 1802. He was noted for his Confucian orthodoxy, though allowed Catholicism and Catholic missionaries due to their help in gaining his throne. He restored Confucian education and government exams.

69Item VN-GIA LONG **ANNAM GIA LONG 1802-1820 1 PHAN F. $5.00**

MINH MANG EXPANDS VIETNAM

Minh Mang became emperor of Vietnam in 1820 upon the death of his father. He continued his father's Confucian policies but took up an isolationist approach to foreign relations. Catholic missionaries were expelled and foreign trade restricted. Though he did not like European culture and thinking, he admired its technologies, especially weaponry and mechanics. He implemented many reforms, including the redistribution of large landholdings, creating a postal service and improved roads. He expanded Annamese territory and temporarily annexed Cambodia.

Item VN-MINH MANG **ANNAM MINH MANG 1820-1841 1 PHAN F.....$4.00**

THIEU TRI CLASHES WITH FRANCE

Thieu Tri was the eldest son of Minh Mang, came to the throne of Annam in 1841 upon the death of his father. He continued his father's policies of isolationism and the entrenchment of Confucianism in the face of France and Great Britian vying for control of South East Asia. In 1847 France attacked and destroyed all Vietnamese costal forts after he imprisoned French Christian missionaries. Thieu Tri then demanded that all Christians be executed on the spot, however he died in 1847 before any were actually executed.

Item VN-THIEU TRI **ANNAM THIEU TRI 1841-1847 1 PHAN F $6.00**

TU DUC'S DISASTROUS REIGN

Tu Duc was the last independent Emperor of Annam. His reign from 1847 to 1883 was a disaster. His father chose him over his elder and more moderate brother, setting off a rebellion within the royal family. He continued the persecution against Christians. France and Spain responded by attacking the south and capturing Saigon. He faced numerous natural disasters including a cholera epidemic that killed hundreds of thousands, unusually heavy rains followed by extreme drought, typhoons and a plague of locusts. Frequent rebellions broke out due to the governments repressive policies. Chinese Muslims invaded and took over copper mines which were needed to produce the copper cash coins used in most transactions. Other Chinese rebels attempted to gain control over other parts of the country. Faced with multiple rebellions, his collapsing authority and French troops marching towards the capital, he chose to make a deal the hated French in order to crush the rebels, who most likely would have deposed and killed him. The French demanded humiliating concessions, including making Annam a French protectorate, taking direct control over a portion of southern Vietnam, allowing the free practice of Catholicism and opening up ports to French traders. In 1882 Tu Duc then asked the Chinese to send troops to drive out the French. The Chinese sent 200,000 troops, however Tu Duc died shortly thereafter in 1883, leaving no sons. According to legend, he cursed the French with his dying breath.

Item VN-TU DUC **ANNAM TU DUC 1847-1883 1 PHAN F.....$7.00**

FRENCH MAKE DONG KHANH EMPEROR OF ANNAM

Tu Duc died on July 19, 1883 leaving no male heirs. This left the court in chaos at a time when the French and Chinese were fighting over control of Annam. Annam went through four emperors in the next 14 months before the French installed 21 year old Dong Khanh as Emperor on September 19, 1885. He loved to wear luxurious jewelry and adopted French culture. He died in 1889 after reigning only 3 1/2 years. Annam was effectively now under French control, with the emperor having little real power.

Item VN-DONG KHAN **ANNAM DONG KHANH 1885-89 1 PHAN KM606a F-VF ...$12.00**

THAN THAI RESISTS THE FRENCH

French authorities and high-ranking mandarins selected 10 year old Than Thai to become emperor of Annam upon the death of his father Dong Khan in 1889. He was highly intelligent and young enough that the French thought he could be kept under their control. Instead he took a course of passive-resistance to the French though biting remarks and symbolic gestures. He connected with his citizens though impromptu "town hall meetings" and by sneaking out of the palace dressed as a commoner. In 1907 while on his way to join a resistance movement in China when he was arrested by the French. They declared him insane, forced him to abdicate and into exile. He was finally able to return to Vietnam in 1947 and died in Saigon at age 75 in 1954.

Item VN-THAN THAI **ANNAM THAN THAI 1889-1907 10 VAN KM628 VF $12.00**

A YOUNG DUY TAN CONTINUES RESISTANCE TO THE FRENCH

After the forced abdication of his father, the French selected seven year old Duy Tan as the next emperor of Annam. They hoped that someone so young would easily fall under their influence. He soon noticed that even though he was emperor, all power laid in the French colonial authorities. In 1916, while France was preoccupied with World War I, he joined a plot to overthrow the French colonial rule. The plot was discovered. Duy Tan was forced to abdicate and sent into exile with his father on the island of Reunion. During World War II he joined the Free French forces. In 1945, following the abdication of Bao Dai, the French proposed again making Duy Tan ruler of Vietnam as an alternative to Ho Chi Minh. However, he died in a plane crash in Africa on his way back to Vietnam.

Item VN-DUY TAN **ANNAM DUY TAN 1907-1916 10 VAN KM652 F-VF.....$12.00**

A PLIANT KHAI DINH TAKES THE THRONE

After having to force the two previous emperors to abdicate due to their anti-French positions, the French chose Khai Dinh to be the next emperor of Annam in 1916. He was the son of Emperor Dong Khanh who died in 1889. Like his father, he was submissive to the French and opposed independence. In 1918 he decreed that Romanized Vietnamese replace Chinese as the official written language (though Chinese continued to be used on Annamese coins). He was highly unpopular due to his collaboration with the French, luxurious living and raising taxes on peasants to pay for his palatial royal tomb. He was addicted to drugs and was homosexual. He died of tuberculosis in 1926. Unlike most Annamese cash coins, this is machine struck rather than cast.

Item VN-KHAI DINH **ANNAM KHAN DINH 1916-26 1 PHAN KM655 F-VF $9.00**

BAO DAI, THE LAST EMPEROR OF ANNAM

Bao Dai, the only son of Khai Dinh, became Emperor of Annam at age 12 in 1926. Even after becoming emperor he continued his studies in France and collaborated with the French. In March 1945, at the urging of the Japanese, he declared an independent Empire of Vietnam, without French control. After the Japanese surrendered in August 1945, Ho Chi Minh persuaded him to abdicate, turning power over to the Viet Minh. In exchange Ho appointed him "Supreme Advisor". That position lasted less than a year. In 1949 the French made him the first "Chief of State" of the newly formed State of Vietnam. He was ousted in 1955 by Ngo Dinh Diem.

Item VN-BAO DAI **ANNAM BAO DAI 1926-45, 10 VAN KM664 F-VF.....$12.00**

SPECIAL! ALL 9 OF THE ABOVE ANNAMESE COINS 1802-1945.....$72.00

ONLY COIN OF TONKIN

Tonkin was a French protectorate in northern Vietnam that the French split from Annam in August 1883 while the Annamese court was in chaos following the death of Emperor Tu Duc. Tonkin issued only a single coin, a zinc 1/600 Piastre, (1/6 cent) dated 1905. The coin was intended to replace the widely used Annamese cash coins in circulation. It was struck in the style of a cash coin: round with a square hole. One side of the coin had Chinese legends, the other had French legends. The coin was struck at the Paris Mint. It was unpopular with the most never entered circulation. The coin is technically Uncirculated; however, it will have some spots as is typical of older zinc coins.

Item TONKIN **TONKIN 1/600 PIASTRE 1905, KM1 AU-UNC.-spots $29.75**

FRENCH INDO-CHINA COIN SET

French Indo-China consisted of the France's colonies in South-East Asia that later became the Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. This three coin set of French Indo-China includes the pre World War II 1, 5 and 10 Cents. The bronze 1 Cent portrays an allegorical image of France sheltering and looking down on an allegorical image of Indo-China. The back has the denomination in Chinese. The coin dates between about 1920 to 1939 and has a center hole. The nickel-brass 5 Cent features the head of Marianne - the personification of France, and two cornucopias around a center hole. It is dated 1938 or 1939. The 10 Cents depicts the bust of Marianne on the front and a rice plant and the denomination on the reverse. It is dated between 1939 and 1941.

Item FIC-SET3 **FRENCH INDO CHINA 3 COIN SET, 1-10 CENTS 1920-41 VF-XF $7.00**

EMERGENCY WORLD WAR II COIN OF FRENCH INDO CHINA

During World War II the French administrators in French Indo China closely collaborated with both the Germans and Japanese. As the war progressed the country soon faced a severe coin shortage and found themselves largely cut off from the rest of the world. In 1943 French officials in Hanoi gave emergency authorization for a school in Hanoi, the Ecole Pratique, to strike aluminum 1 Centime coins using whatever makeshift equipment they could assemble. The coins bear the name of the Vichy government "*Etat Francais*". The coin is Uncirculated but may be weakly struck or have minor minting flaws.

Item FIC-1C-43 **FRENCH INDO CHINA 1 CENT 1943 KM26 UNC. $6.00**

SCARCE VIET-MINH COINS

These coins were issued by the Viet-Minh under Ho Chih Minh in 1946 when he was trying to gain control of Vietnam from France. The coins circulated only briefly before being withdrawn in 1948. The aluminum 5 Hao coin shows a ceremonial urn on one side and the denomination incused in a five pointed star on the other. The large (33mm) aluminum 1 Dong features a portrait of Ho Chih Minh. Both coins were struck from scrap aluminum and tend to have minor corrosion. The bronze 2 Dong was made from melted Annamese cash coins and shell cases left by French forces. It features the bust of Ho Chih Minh. All the coins were struck under primitive conditions using makeshift equipment so are crudely struck with weak areas.

Item VN-5H **VIET-MINH 5 HAO 1946 KM2.1 VF-XF-Crude-minor corrosion..... $10.00**
Item VN-1D **VIET-MINH 1 DONG 1946 KM3 VG-F-Crude- corrosion $20.00**
Item VN-2D **VIET-MINH 2 DONG 1946 KM4 F-VF-Crude-corrosion $28.00**
Item VN-SET46 **ABOVE 3 VIET-MINH COINS, 1946 ..... $52.00**

COINS OF SOUTH VIETNAM

The 1960 copper-nickel 1 Dong coin was one of the first coins issued after the formal establishment of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) in 1954. It pictures Ngo Dinh Diem, the autocratic and corrupt ruler of South Vietnam who was assassinated in 1963. The reverse pictures bamboo. A new copper-nickel 1 Dong was issued in 1964 depicting the denomination on the obverse and rice stalks on the reverse. In 1971 an aluminum 1 Dong was released for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It utilized the design of the 1964 issue but added a legend above the rice stalks which translates as "*Increase Agricultural Production*". The 1974 10 Dong coin was the last circulating coin issued by South Vietnam before it fell on April 30, 1975. The 24mm brass-plated steel coin was also issued for United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (F.A.O.). The reverse of the coin features two farmers in a rice paddy.

Item SVN-1D-60 **SOUTH VIETNAM 1 DONG 1960 KM5 UNC. $4.00**
Item SVN-1D-64 **SOUTH VIETNAM 1 DONG 1964 KM7 UNC. $4.00**
Item SVN-1D-71 **SOUTH VIETNAM 1 DONG 1971 FAO KM12 UNC. $4.00**
Item SVN-10D-74 **SOUTH VIETNAM 10 DONG 1974 FAO KM13 UNC..... $4.00**
Item SVN-SET4 **ABOVE 4 SOUTH VIETNAM COINS $15.00**

SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION COINS

Shortly after the fall of South Vietnam, North Vietnam issued special "Liberation" coins. South Vietnamese were forced to exchange their coins and currency at the rate of 500 South Vietnamese Dong for 1 Liberation Dong. Thus the 1 Xu coin was worth 5 South Vietnamese Dong. 1, 2 and 5 Xu coins were issued. The 2 Xu is dated 1975, the other two are undated. The aluminum coins are slightly smaller than the 1958 North Vietnam coins.

Item SVN-LIBSET **SOUTH VIETNAM 1, 2 & 5 XU, 1975 KMA8-A11 VF $15.00**

NORTH VIETNAM COINS

In 1958 North Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) issued their first coins since 1946 and the first coins since gaining independence from France in 1955. The three coins consisted of the aluminum 1, 2 and 5 Xu. All three are aluminum and have a center hole. The coins have the modified arms of North Vietnam on one side and the denomination and date on the other.

Item VN-1XU **NORTH VIETNAM 1 XU 1958 KM5 UNC. $25.00**
Item VN-2XU **NORTH VIETNAM 2 XU 1958 KM6 VF-XF $6.00**
Item VN-5XU **NORTH VIETNAM 5 XU 1958 KM7 VF-XF $7.00**

FIRST COINS OF UNIFIED VIETNAM

In 1978 Vietnam issued new coins and currency for the newly unified nation, replacing the existing North Vietnamese Dong and the Liberation Dong used in South Vietnam. Four aluminum coins were issued, all dated 1976: 1, 2, 5 Hao and 1 Dong. The coins had the Vietnamese arms on one side and the denomination and date on the other.

Item VN-SET76 **VIETNAM 4 COIN SET 1,2,5 HAO & 1 DONG 1976 KM11-14 VF $12.00**

SCARCE VIETNAM COIN SET

In 2003 Vietnam released their first coins for circulation since 1976. The brass 5000 Dong coin pictures the Chua Mot Cot temple in Hanoi. The brass 2000 Dong shows a traditional high-roofed house. The brass 1000 Dong shows a temple in the ancient capital of Hue. The copper-nickel 500 and 200 Dong coins portray the denomination in large numerals. All five coins are dated 2003 and show the arms of Vietnam on the obverse. The coins were minted only a single year and circulated only briefly. The government has recalled them for melting, making them difficult to obtain.

Item S-VN-SET5 **VIETNAM 5 COIN SET 200 - 5000 DONG, 2003 KM71-75, UNC. $15.00**

WORLD WAR ONE

BEAUTIFUL HIGH-GRADE WORLD WAR I ERA ITALIAN SILVER COINS

Victor Emmanuel III (Vittorio Emanuele III) became King of Italy in 1900. His reign lasted 45 years, spanning both World War I and World War II. He was an avid numismatist, which may explain why he issued such attractive coins. The designs of his coins reflect those of ancient Italy. From the World War I era we have these wonderful silver1 and 2 Lire coins issued from 1914 to 1917. Both coins have similar designs. The reverses feature a quadriga (an ancient carriage) pulled by four prancing horses, carrying Italia, the female personification of Italy. She is holding a shield and an olive branch. The design is based on the ancient coins of Syracuse. The obverse has the bust of King Victor Emmanuel III. The coin has a lettered edge with the letters FERT repeated three times. FERT was the motto of the house of Savoy. The coins were struck to the standards of the Latin Monetary Union. The 1 Lira is 23mm, weighs 5 grams, is struck in .835 fine silver and contains. .1342 troy ounces of silver. The 2 Lira is 27mm, weighs 10 grams, is struck in .835 fine silver and contains .2683 troy ounces of silver. These beautiful, historic World War I silver coins show virtually no wear.

Item IT-VE3-1L **ITALY SILVER 1 LIRA 1917 KM57 XF-AU $25.00**
Item IT-VE3-2L **ITALY SILVER 2 LIRE 1914-1916 KM55 XF-AU..... $35.00**
Item IT-VE3-1+2L **BOTH OF THE ABOVE COINS, ITALY 1 & 2 LIRE, XF-AU....$59.00**

BU WORLD WAR I CZARIZT RUSSIAN SILVER 20 KOPECK

This beautiful, Brilliant Uncirculated Czarist Russian 20 Kopeck coin was struck in 1914, just as World War I was starting. The war was one of the leading causes of the downfall of the Czarist government and the communist takeover of Russia. One side includes the denomination, date and mintmark of the St.Petersburg mint within a wreath. The other side depicts the Czarist Russian Imperial Eagle. Below are the intitials of the mintmaster: Viktor Smirnov. The 22mm coin is struck in .500 fine silver.

Item RU-20K **RUSSIA 20 KOPECKS 1914 Y22a.1 BU $35.00**

GERMAN BATTLESHIP NOTE

This 1910 German Empire 100 Mark note pictures a seated figure of Germania holding a sword with three battle ships steaming by. Perhaps it was an allusion to the growing militarism that led to World War I. The front features heads of Mercury and Ceres and the German imperial crown. The over-sized note is 207mm x 102 mm and includes a watermark of German Emperor Wilhelm I. When the note was issued it could be converted into 1.15 troy ounces of gold, The note continued to be issued during World War I, with the 1910 date,

Item PM-DE-100M-10C **GERMANY EMPIRE 100 MARK NOTE 1910 P42 F-VF..... $7.00**

World War Two

NAZI GERMANY CARVES UP CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In 1938 Nazi Germany occupied and carved up Czechoslovakia. The western part became part of Germany. Other parts were given to Poland and Hungary. What was left became two Nazi puppet states: the Protectorate of Bohemia & Moravia and the Slovak Republic.

From Bohemia & Moravia we have the complete four coin set: 10, 20, & 50 Haleru and 1 Koruna. The coins were struck in zinc and featured the crowned Bohemian lion on the obverse. The 1 Koruna was struck from 1941 to 1944 and had the denomination within linden branches on the reverse. The lower denominations were stuck from 1940 to 1944 and used the reverse designs of the pre-war Czech coins: the St. Charles Bridge in Prague on the 10 Haleru, wheat ears and a sickle on the 20 Haleru, and wheat ears and linden branches on the 50 Haleru.

From the Nazi puppet state of Slovakia we have the copper-nickel 1 and 5 Koruna. Both coins have the Slovak arms on the obverse. The 1 Koruna was minted from 1940 until 1945 and has the denomination and wheat ears on the reverse. The 5 Koruna depicts Andrej Hlinka. Hlinka was a Catholic priest, journalist, banker, leader of the Slovak People's Party, papal chamberlain and a member of the Czech National Assembly. Above his portrait is the legend that translates "*Life for God. Freedom for Nation.*" which is a bit ironic for an occupied nation. It was the first coin issued by the Slovak Republic and was minted only a single year: 1939, the year after Hlinka died. In 1947 approximately 40% of the original mintage of the 5 Korun was melted by the Czechoslovak National Bank.

Item BOH-SET4 **BOHEMIA & MORAVIA 4 COIN SET 1940-44 F-XF-minor spots $12.00**
Item SK-1KR **SLOVAKIA 1 KORUN 1940-45 VF-XF $4.00**
Item SK-5KR **SLOVAKIA 5 KORUN 1939 KM2 VF-XF $7.00**

NAZI GERMAN 8 COIN SET

This set consists of the eight lower denominations of Nazi German coins that feature the eagle and swastika. Included are the pre-war bronze 1 & 2 Reichspfennig, and aluminum-bronze 5 & 10 Reichspfennig. The wartime issues are the zinc 1, 5 & 10 Reichspfennig and aluminum 50 Reichspfennig. All eight coins grade VF or better, though the zinc coins may show some spots. The coins have the denomination on one side and an eagle and swastika on the other.

Item DE-NAZISET8 **NAZI GERMAN 8 COIN F-XF $23.00**

NAZI GERMAN 50 REICHSPFENNIG COINS PREPARE FOR WAR

Nazi Germany issued four types of 50 Reichspfennig coins. With World War II about to begin, Nazi Germany instituted major changes to the 50 Reichspfennig coin in 1938 and 1939. The Nazis continued to mint the 22mm nickel 50 Reichspfennig that had been introduced in 1927 during the Weimar regime until sometime in 1938. The coin features the German eagle on one side and the denomination on the other. In 1938 they introduced a new version of the nickel 50 Reichspfennig which featured the Eagle holding a swastika in an oak wreath. The coin was struck only two years, 1938 and 1939. Few were ever released into circulation, making it by far the rarest Nazi German regular issue coin. In 1939 Germany decided it needed nickel for its war effort. The nickel 50 Reichspfennig coins were quickly recalled and were demonetized in 1940. To replace the nickel coins Germany released 22mm aluminum 50 Reichspfennig coin dated 1935. The coin was struck in 1935 but had not been issued into circulation at that time. It features the German Eagle without a swastika. Also, in 1939 a new aluminum 50 Reichspfennig with the Eagle holding a swastika was introduced. It continued to be struck until 1944.

Item DE-49 **GERMANY NICKEL 50 REICHSPFENNIG, 1927-1938 KM49 VF-XF. $3.00**
Item DE-95 **GERMANY NICKEL 50 REICHSPFENNIG 1938-39 KM95 XF-AU..... $79.00**
Item DE-87 **GERMANY ALUMINUM 50 REICHSPFENNIG 1935 KM87 VF $5.00**
Item DE-96 **GERMANY ALUMINUM 50 REICHSPFENNIG 1939-44 KM96 VF $5.00**

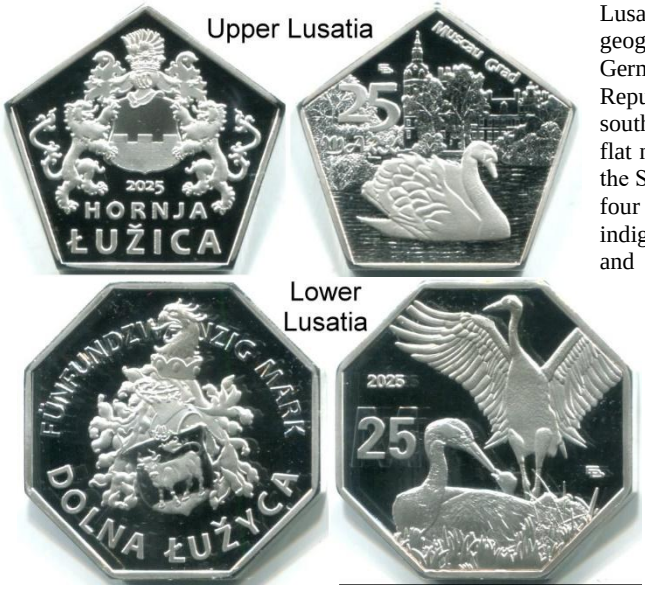
UNITED STATES WORLD WAR II RATION TOKENS AND CHECKS

During World War II the United States implemented a system of rationing and price controls which was operated by the Office of Price Administration (OPA). Ration checks were used for commercial transactions involving merchants or commercial entities. The checks are like regular business checks and were processed through banks and the Federal Reserve system like checks, but were made out for ration points or commodities rather than dollars. We have cancelled Processed Foods and Sugar ration checks drawn on the Exchange Bank of Bloomfield Iowa dated 1943. Ration tokens could be used for small purchases or to make change for purchases made with ration coupons. Red tokens could be used for meats or fats. Blue tokens were for processed foods. The tokens are all vulcanized fiber and 16mm in diameter. They have the same design on both sides with the legend "OPA RED POINT" or "OPA BLUE POINT", and the numeral "1". Each token also has two small letters next to the "1", though it is not clear what is the reason for the letters.

Item OPA-TKN-SET2 **RED & BLUE OPA RATION TOKENS (1944-45) VF-XF..... $3.00**
Item OPA-CHK-GOODS **OPA PROCESSED FOODS POINTS CHECK, 1943..... $5.00**
Item OPA-CHK-SUGAR **OPA POUNDS OF SUGAR CHECK 1943 ..... $6.00**

Real Coins from Fantasy Nations

COINS OF UPPER AND LOWER LUSATIA



Lusatia is an historical and geographic region on the border of Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic. Upper Lusatia is the hilly southern part. Lower Lusatia, the flat northern part. It is the home to the Slavic Sorbs, one of Germany's four officially recognized indigenous ethnic minorities. Upper and Lower Sorbian are spoken in the German parts of Upper and Lower Lusatia respectively, and the signage there is mostly bilingual. Over time portions of the regions have been ruled by Meissen, Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Bohemia, the Hapsburgs, Germany and Czechoslovakia. Following World War II an unsuccessful attempt was made to create an independent Sorbian state. The name Lusatia is derived from the Sorbian word for swamps. Today the region is the home of Lusatian Lakes District. It is Europe's largest artificial water landscape, which was created by filling abandoned open pit coal mines with water. Some of the largest lakes are connected by navigable canals. The five-sided Upper Lusatia 25 Mark coin depicts a swan in front of the Muskau castle. The eight-sided Lower Lusatia 25 Mark features a pair of cranes caring for their chick in a nest. The regions respective coat of arms is on the obverses of the coins. The coins were privately issued. They dated 2025, have a mintage of only 120 pieces each, are silver-plated and are Proof.

Item UP-LUSATIA **UPPER LUSATIA 25 MARK 2025, SWAN. PROOF $24.00**
Item LOW-LUSATIA **LOWER LUSATIA 25 MARK 2025, CRANES. PROOF $24.00**

LOYALTY ISLANDS COIN FEATURES WHALE AND WHALER

This 2025 dated 500 Francs of the Loyalty Islands (Iles Loyaute) depicts a breaching whale as seen from the deck of a whaling ship. The first recorded contact with the West was by British captain William Raven of the whaling ship Britannia in 1793. The obverse of the coin features a Fleche faitere, which is a carved rooftop spire that adorns houses of Loyalty Island natives. The unofficial eight-sided silver-plated Proof coin has a mintage of only 120 pieces.

Item LOYALTY **LOYALTY IS. 500 FRANCS 2025 PROOF $24.00**

BOAT AND DOLPHINS ON MOOREA COIN

Moorea is a volcanic island that is part of French Polynesia about 11 miles (17km) northwest of Tahiti. The obverse of this 2025 dated 500 Poe Rava of Moorea features a camakau sailing by a village nestled below the mountains. A camakau is a large sailing outrigger that was often used to travel long distances between islands. The reverse features a pair of dolphins leaping from the ocean, The unofficial silver-plated Proof coin has a mintage of just 120 pieces.

Item MOOREA **MOOREA 500 POE RAVA 2025 PROOF $24.00**

OSPREY AND DUGONG ON HAWAR COIN

Hawar is an archipelago in the Persian Gulf just off the coast of Qatar. It was settled by a Bedouin clan in the early 19th century. Ownership of islands were the center of a territorial dispute between Bahrain and Qatar that was finally settled by the International Court of Justice in 2001, with control of the islands going to Bahrain. The islands are now uninhabited other than a hotel and a police station on the main island. One side of the this unofficial 5 Dihars of Hawar features an Osprey and a Dugong. The coat of arms is on the other side. The 2025 dated six-sided silver plated Proof coin has a mintage of only 120 pieces.

Item HAWAR **HAWAR 5 DIHARS 2025 PROOF.....$24.00**

COIN OF SANUSIYYA

Sanusiyya was a political and religious order that exerted control over parts of north Africa in the 19th century, and led to the creation of the Kingdom of Libya. It was founded in Mecca in 1837 by Muhammad ibn Ali as-Sanusi to overcome what he believed was the decline of Islamic thought and spirituality and to strengthen Muslim political unity. After being forced our of Mecca it moved to Cyrenaica (eastern Libya) and spread its influence over a significant part of North and Central Africa. It fought against French, Italian and British colonial rule. In World War II it assisted the British in their fight against German and Italian forces in north Africa. In 1951, the head of Senussi, Muhammad Idris (Idris I), the grandson of Muhammad ibn Ali as-Senussi, became the King of Libya. This unofficial Sanusiyya 2025 dated 70 Pounds coin features the Sanusiyya coat of arms on the obverse. The reverse depicts a lion and Omar al-Mukhtar, who led the Sanusiyya resistance against the Italians in the early 20th century and who is a national hero of Libya. The six-sided silver-plated Proof coin has a mintage of 120 pieces.

Item SANUSIYYA **SANUSIYYA 70 POUNDS 2025 PROOF $24.00**

UNUSUAL VIEW ON SINT MAARTEN COIN

Sint Maarten is the Dutch portion of the Caribbean Island of Saint Martin. In 1648 the French and Dutch decided the island was not worth fighting over, so divided it between them. This unofficial square 2024 Sint Maarten 10 Gulden features Dutch King Willem-Alexander on the obverse. The reverse has a view of an island and a cruise ship from an airplane window. The silver-plated Proof coin has a mintage of 120,

Item ST.MAART **SINT MAARTEN 10 GULDEN 2024 PROOF $24.00**

COINS FROM THE STATE OF NUMISMA

The State of Numisma is a virtual state created by Russian numismatist Vladimir Startsev that was founded in 2000. In 2025 Numisma issued a 60 Numismaru coin commemorating its 25th anniversary and the 60th birthdays of Vladimar and his wife Elena. One side features a sailing ship and a map of the world. At the bottom is Vladimir's monogram. The other depicts a silhouette of Vladimir and Elena. Below them is the river cruise ship. Vladimir and Elena are big fans of river cruises. At the bottom are monuments and buildings from cities where they have lived: Lugansk, St. Petersburg and Moscow. The 39mm silver-plated Proof coin has a mintage of only 120 pieces.

We also have available a few pieces of the 2015 Numisma bi-metallic 50 Numismaru coin commemorating the 50th birthdays of Vladimar and Elena. It was struck at the Moscow mint and has a mintage of 200.

Item NUMISMA-25 **NUMISMA 60 NUMISMARU, 2025 PROOF $24.00**
Item NUMISMA-15 **NUMISMA 50 NUMISMARU, 2015 BI-METALLIC PROOF ...$25.00**

2004 MALTA 5 EURO PATTERN

This privately issued Malta 5 Euro pattern coin was issued in 2004, the year that Malta joined the European Union. Malta did not adopt Euro currency until 2008. The obverse depicts the Great Siege of Malta Monument. A sailboat in the background. The monument commemorates the Knights of Malta with a force of 6000 holding off 40,000 troops sent by Suleyman the Magnificent in 1565 to conquer Malta. It was the Europeans first major victory against the seemingly invincible Ottoman forces. The reverse depicts a leaping dolphin and a map of Malta. The 36mm brass coin has a mintage of 3,500 pieces.

Item MT-5E **MALTA 5 EURO PATTERN 2004 Br.X Pn9 Proof.....$8.00**

CHIHUAHUA 10 PESOS MEXICAN REVOLUTION NOTE

This 10 Peso note was issued during the Mexican Revolution by the State of Chihuahua under a military decree dated February 10, 1914. Pancho Villa was in control of Chihuahua at the time. Additional issues were made dated January and June 1915. The brown note features the portraits of Mexican President Francisco Madero and Chihuahua governor Abraham Gonzalez, both of whom had been assassinated in 1913. The reverse pictures a government building and the state seal. It is a popular note from the violent Mexican Revolution.

Item PM-CHI10P-JUN15 **CHIHUAHUA 10 PESOS, JUNE 1915 PS535 VF $10.00**
Item PM-CHI10P-JAN15 **CHIHUAHUA 10 PESOS, JANUARY 1915 PS534 VF .. $10.00**

CUBA'S CRAZY CURRENCY SYSTEM

In 1985 Cuba introduced a complicated foreign exchange system, with special foreign exchange certificates that could be used to purchase "luxury" items (meaning almost everything other than rice and beans) that were not available to most Cubans who were paid in regular Cuban Pesos. Four different types of certificates were issued. The fronts of the notes all had similar designs, with the emblem of the National Bank of Cuba at the left, the denomination at the center and the type of currency (A,B,C or D) at the right. The "A" Pesos are red and were for visitors from communist block nations and had an exchange rate of 1 Peso = .9 Rubles. Historic Cuban fortresses were on the backs. The "B" Pesos are green and were for visitors from nations with free market currencies. They had an exchange rate of 1 Peso = 1 United States Dollar. They had the same reverse designs as the "A" series. The blue "C" series were for Cubans with access to U.S. dollars, Cubans selling precious metals to the government, certain officials and foreign nationals living in Cuba. They had an exchange rate of 1 Peso = 1 U.S. Dollar. The back has blank lines for the signature of the payee and the date of issue. They could not be transferred or exchanged back into dollars and expired after five years. The light brown "D" series were for foreign students who were allowed foreign exchange at the rate of 1 Peso = 1 U.S. Dollar. Like the "C" series the back has lines for the signature of the payee, and date of issue and they could not be transferred or exchanged and expired after five years. As might be expected the cumbersome system lent itself to graft. In 1993 the U.S. Dollar was made legal tender and in 1994 the system was abandoned and a new system based on the Cuban Convertible Peso was introduced. See our website or request a list of individual notes in this series that are included in these sets:

Item PM-CU-SET4 **SET OF 4 CUBA 1 PESO FX NOTES: A,B,C,& D UNC. $8.00**
Item PM-CU-SET10 **10 DIFF. CUBA FX NOTES: 5 TO 100 PESOS, A,B,C&D UNC.$22.00**

NEW CARIBBEAN GULDEN NOTES:

After many years of delays, the Central Bank of Curacao and Sint Maarten has finally released its first banknotes. The bank is the successor to the Bank of the Netherlands Antilles. The fronts of the new notes feature vibrant sea life, while the backs depicts important landmarks on both countries. The notes include many advanced security features, including 3D moving stripes, optically variable ink, watermark and a windowed security thread. The notes were printed by Crane Currency. The 10 Gulden features an Angelfish on the front and the Klein Curacao lighthouse on the back. Also available is the complete set of all five notes issued: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 Gulden. We expect to have the coins soon. Write if interested.

Item CUR-10G **CURACAO & SINT MAARTEN 10 GULDEN NOTE, 2025 UNC. $14.00**
Item CUR-SET5 **CURACAO & ST. MAARTEN SET OF 5 NOTES 10-200G. UNC. .$395.00**

RARE MAURITANIA BANKNOTES ARE NOW AVAILABLE

Until recently these banknotes from the west African nation of Mauritania were difficult if not virtually impossible for collectors to obtain. Some had not been released into circulation. They carried high catalog values or were left unpriced. A hoard of these notes was recently released making them available at reasonable prices - until the hoard is disbursed.

All Mauritanian notes printed from 1974 until 2017 carry a watermark of "the old man". The old man was supposed to represent a generic wise, Mauritian man. Just prior to visiting signing a contract with German security banknote printer Giesecke & Devrient, the Governor of the Central Bank purchased a picture by French artist Mytro Debard. It included the portrait of a bearded old man. He so admired the portrait that he asked the banknote printers to include it as a watermark, without realizing it was a living person: Sidi Ethmane Ould Mohamed Mahmoud Essemlaly, a Smalils tribe sharif.

We are pleased to offer the following once rare Mauritian banknotes at very reasonable prices. The red 1000 Ouguiya dated 1981 pictures the "old man" on the front. A camel, field workers and ore processing facility are on the back. The note was never released into circulation and until now was extremely scarce. We also offer a set of four notes: the 100, 200 and 500 Ouguiya dated 2002 and the 1000 Ouguiya dated 1989. The notes all have geometric designs on the front. The 100 Ouguiya depicts musical instruments and a cow on the back. The back of the 200 Ouguiya depicts a canoe, a bowl and a carved wood shaqqab, which was used to help carry a tent on the back of a camel. The back of the 500 Ouguiya includes field workers and the entrance to a large mine. The 1000 Ouguiya was not released into circulation. It depicts a camel, a modern ship and a warehouse and factory with smokestacks.

Item PM-MR-1000-OUG **MAURITANIA 1000 OUGUIYA NOTE 1981 P3D UNC.....$7.00**
Item PM-MR-SET3 **MAURITANIA 4 NOTE SET 100-1000 OUGUIYA UNC.....$12.00**

BULK & BARGAIN LOTS

WELL MIXED WORLD COINS BY THE POUND

We just bought half a ton of mixed world coins, so can again offer large bulk coin lots. Each pound contains about 85 to 120 mostly different coins, mostly circulated, from around the world. Every lot is different. These lots provide hours of fun for kids and adults. Somebody must be finding some good stuff as we get lots of repeat orders for these.

Item 1POUND **1 POUND (about 450 grams) OF WELL MIXED WORLD COINS $18.00**
Item 3POUND **3 POUNDS OF WELL MIXED WORLD COINS $49.00**
Item 13POUND **13 POUNDS OF WELL MIXED WORLD COINS $199.00**
Item 50POUND **50 POUNDS OF WORLD COINS $749.00**

THE SUPER LOT! Assembled by a dealer many years ago, contains some really nice coins.
Item MXCN1000 **1000 DIFFERENT WORLD COINS, ALL BEFORE 1978 ..... $995.00**

WORLD CROWN LOT

Copper-nickel crown sized (36-42mm) coins. Most are commemorative issues. No British crowns are included. Each lot is different though there is duplication between lots.

Item CROWN20 **20 DIFFERENT WORLD CROWNS, UNC. $99.50**

PRE-1900 COIN SPECIAL

Each lot will contain coins with AD dates before 1900 in About Good to Very Fine condition. Every lot is different. Considering the coins are all over 125 years old, they are quite inexpensive

Item PRE-1900x10 **10 DIFFERENT PRE-1900 WORLD COINS, About Good to VF $15.00**
Item PRE-1900x100 **100 MIXED PRE-1900 WORLD COINS, many duplicates $95.00**

CANADIAN GEORGE V SMALL CENTS & NICKELS

We sold out the last time we had these. Someone must have been having fun with them as we sure went through a lot of them. The rolls contain a nice mix of dates and grades of coins.

Item CA-1C-GV-ROLL ROLL OF 50 CANADA 1 CENT 1920-36 CIRCULATED $12.00
Item CA-5C-GV-ROLL ROLL OF 40 CANADA 5 CENTS 1922-36 CIRCULATED $20.00

ATTRACTIVE AND COLORFUL GERMAN NOTGELD NOTES

These attractive, colorful small (most less than 4 inches - 90cm long). The notes were issued by communities throughout Germany during and after World War I. Every lot is different. They are a fun and fascinating collectible and remarkably inexpensive considering they are over 100 years old! Most notes are Uncirculated.

Item PM-DE-NOTx10 **10 DIFFERENT GERMAN NOTGELD NOTE UNC. $10.00**
Item PM-DE-NOTx25 **25 DIFFERENT GERMAN NOTGELD NOTES, UNC. $22.50**
Item PM-DE-NOTx100 **100 DIFF. GERMAN NOTGELD NOTES, MOST UNC. $89.50**

COLORFUL PLASTIC TOKENS

A wonderful assortment of colorful plastic tokens. Most are "Good For" tokens issued by various bars, pubs, lodges, etc. Every lot is different and there is minimal duplication between lots. Most are Uncirculated.

Item PLASTICx20 **LOT OF 20 DIFFERENT PLASTIC "GOOD FOR" TOKENS ... $15.00**
Item PLASTICx100 **100 MOSTLY DIFFERENT PLASTIC TOKENS $69.50**

ELONGATED CENTS

Elongated cents, or rolled cents, are a popular and inexpensive collectible. We recently acquired a hoard of elongated cents from a wide variety of locations and events.

Item ELONGATEx10 **10 DIFFERENT ELONGATED CENTS $5.00**
Item ELONGATEx50 **50 MOSTLY DIFFERENT ELONGATED CENTS $24.00**
Item ELONGATEx100 **100 MOSTLY DIFFERENT ELONGATED CENTS $45.00**

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